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Cape Cod canal without a U-boat.

Some day that German submarine is going to get over-board on the Atlantic coast and will pay the penalty for it.

If the German leaders get their men out of the Marne trap without serious loss they will have to be given credit for being good strategists.

The U-boat commanders are very considerate to "pull off" their moving picture performances before the summer resorts on the north Atlantic coast.

Theodore Roosevelt does not lose anything by refusing to run for governor of New York. He will measure up still higher in the minds of the American people.

The late Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier was once a giant in the field of the law, one of the great men who have been developed in the legal profession in Vermont.

The Romanoff family is wasting away at a rapid pace, through such agencies as assassination and "exposure." Probably the latter explanation is polite language for execution.

If Hearst is to be a candidate in New York notwithstanding the conditions, he ought to be buried so deep that he will never be able to get his head above the surface again.

If they ever capture an American Indian, the Germans will probably expect to uncover a tomahawk and scalping knife. The Germans have not been keeping up with the current of American life.

The crop estimate of Windham county shows ten times the normal yield of wheat, and conditions of like nature prevail all over Vermont. We are doing considerably to help out the wheat situation of the entire allied world.

Paying 100 cents on a dollar and having \$15,000 left for the bankrupt makes a healthy bankruptcy case. The case of the southern Vermont lumber man makes a record to be aimed at for years to come but not likely to be reached.

The American navy force is of such a size as to make it seem out of proportion to the army. There are now well toward 600,000 men in that branch of the service which ought to be a sufficient number to man all the warships and transport and freight vessels which the United States has and can turn out for six months to come.

Pershing said to the American soldiers recuperating in the hospitals of Paris: "The American people are proud of you." No truer words were ever said. And the same applies to the brave young fellows who have escaped wounds and those who have given their all in the great fight. The American people are proud of them, one and all.

The alleged statement that Germany has made new suggestions for peace through the Spanish government should not be taken with much seriousness. The statement coming through the Berlin Vorwarts looks like another clumsy trick to ensnare the allies or to weaken their war activities. Until the German government takes a different attitude than it does at present, the allies cannot consider the matter seriously.

The British are doing splendid work in keeping the Zebrugge submarine base corked up. That is one of the best features of the allied warfare of the present time, for it undoubtedly facilitates the transportation of American troops and American materials to Europe, by keeping some of the U-boats imprisoned and others forced to operate from a base considerably further away from the field of operation of the undersea craft.

The comparatively slow progress being made by the allies just north of the Marne river may be accounted for in part by the fact that the transfer of troops across the river in the face of heavy defensive tactics by the Germans is necessarily slow. Coupled with that difficulty is the necessity of constructing bridges and keeping them in serviceable condition against the artillery fire of the enemy. Once the allies get across the river in large numbers the advance ought to be more rapid.

"Serious typhoid outbreak occurs in Berlin," says a newspaper headline, and thereby adds to the disgust of many American communities that they hear the name of Berlin. The casual reader of the newspapers might jump to the conclusion that the Berlin referred to in the headline might be the place nearest to them, and full-fledged rumor would then go on a winging that Berlin, such-and-such a state, was having a terrible epidemic. A good deal of damage might be done that way. So many bad things are taking place in Berlin, Germany, that

many Berlins in the United States are seriously contemplating a change of name.

## THE MENDACIOUS PRESS OF GERMANY.

Having been forced to admit that Americans in large numbers are occupying places in the battle line on the western front, the gagmen of the German press are now telling the German people that the American dead are being piled up mountain high. Undoubtedly, too, there is another purpose back of the bare-faced lie, and that is to get some invidious German propaganda started in the United States, the idea of the German gagmen being that the Americans at home will cry out to stop the alleged slaughter and compel the government at Washington to call off the American participation in the offensive. Thus, beaten in military strategy and in man-to-man fighting, the Germans are resorting to the methods which worked successfully against the Russians. But their work along this line will be of no avail because the American people, as well as the people of all our allied countries, know that the word of the German newspapers cannot be relied upon. There has been ample proof of the mendacious character of the German press ever since the war started.

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Lay in a Wood Supply.

The Reformer has no hesitation in repeatedly calling attention to the importance of providing for next winter's fuel supply because the circumstances seem to warrant urgent and insistent reminders of the winter that is ahead. No matter how cheerful the local coal outlook may appear at present it is a fact nevertheless that Vermont's allotment of anthracite is only about 80 per cent of its normal needs. This means that unless next winter should be abnormally mild an unusually large amount of wood must be burned. There are thousands and thousands of cords of refuse wood in the cut-over lots of this state—wood that is going to waste because nobody considers it worth while gathering. Now is the time to begin collecting that wood and cutting it for stove and furnace—Brattleboro Reformer.

## Enforce the Law Impartially.

The now famous Bennington raid continues to occupy attention owing to the unusual developments constantly cropping out. The latest of these is discussed by the Brattleboro Reformer as follows:

"Of course this plan of fining the chiefs of the Bennington clubs may save the state the cost of prosecuting but when you get right down to it what is there to contest?"

This is a very pertinent question. The proposition is merely a dodge to shield those "higher up." The project recalls the old days of "fine takers," the system by which an old offender continued to sell intoxicating liquor illegally by avoiding the penalty of anything beyond "first offenses" by hiring a new bartender who stood ready to plead guilty and thus save the real offender from imprisonment.

If there is any one thing the people of Vermont have come to demand, it is impartiality in the enforcement of laws. Respect for law, for authority and for government itself is seriously undermined, whenever the public discovers a tendency on the part of the prosecuting officers, courts and others in authority to mete out one sort of justice to the rich or powerful and an entirely different sort of justice to the poor or the weak. It is not in keeping with the spirit of our democratic institutions or with our theories of entire equality to punish the helpless individual and let his influential neighbor violate the same law with absolute impunity and entire immunity as regards penalty.

As the Reformer so pertinently intimates, there is absolutely nothing to contest in the case of the Bennington clubs. The chiefs were in effect serving as bartenders. To accept a plea of guilty from them and fine them while the real offenders went scot free would be a travesty on justice and a reproach to the good name of Vermont. Were a state official in the person of the attorney general of Vermont, to connive in any such proceeding in the enforcement of the law, public approval. It would indicate a low moral tone among the people of Vermont which does not exist. We pay a large sum for the administration of justice. Let us be as free to spend for the enforcement of our laws as over a horse jockey case. Let Vermont justice be absolutely certain as well as entirely impartial.—Burlington Free Press.

## Nicholas Is Gone.

The Russian phantom looms lurid again. We did not accept the previous report, which came on the 23rd of June, of the murder of the ex-tsar by the bolsheviks, but we pointed out the probability that it was only an anticipation, and that sooner or later Nicholas II, heir of Peter the Great and also the heir of the infamous Catherine and Ivan the Terrible, would die at the hands of these crass "theorists of the gutter, and die as the victim of crassness as if he had been slain by a palace conspiracy of the old sort. But this time, alas! the death of a czar is not the "tempering of despotism by assassination." It is the reassertion of a worse despotism than that of the czar himself. The old regime had some alleviating circumstances. It left the industry and the heart-life of the people free. It left abstract expression really free, for bolshevism thrives to-day because Tolstoy was permitted to write what he pleased. But this regime of the stews and the vodka shops not only leaves nothing free, but leaves nothing else in existence. It was even lacking in a sufficient degree of control to assure the execution of the delinquent czar in a manner suggesting organized authority. Nicholas was in fact at last brutally murdered by some local boss who had made himself the czar in his particular neighborhood.

Upon the unmarked grave of the dead czar the outside world, the great free world, will shed few tears. Nicholas had his great opportunity to save himself and save Russia in 1905, and he weakly and wickedly turned away from it. With a superficially bright intelligence, a well-wishing but shallow soul, the poison of his father's fatal reactionism and scorn of all constructive public wisdom was in his blood. He could not see the path of constitutional liberty and distinctly European progress that lay before him and his vast nation. He turned the nation again into the path which he supposed to be the road to ancient Russian semi-

Oriental absolutism, but which turned out to be the road to the Nihilism of his real master, Bakunin—the Nihilism of darkness and blood in which his weak form has at last been engulfed. Pity, perhaps, the great world will feel. But the sorrow is for the Russian peasant, to whom Nicholas was indeed the only "little father"—though an unkind and feeble one—that he had, and who may behold the utter wreck of their own old life in his murder.

What effect will the ex-tsar's death have on Russian affairs? By and by the resentment of the peasantry against the perpetrators of the murder may begin to rise and wreak itself in reactionary changes. At present it will only serve to accentuate the need of foreign intervention to save the country. It puts upon bolshevism the mark of Cain, turning the pretense of idealism into the will to crime and rape. It should assist the downfall of Lenin and Trotsky. But in the meantime the helping hand must come from Europe, from America and Japan. No Romanoff, any more than a bolshevik, can save Russia now. Russia cannot save itself. It is gone. A new power must be raised in its place, benevolent toward its people, heedful of its future, hateful of Russian tyranny. In providing that salvation, the hand of America must bear a prominent part.—Boston Transcript.

## DRASTIC PENALTY.

For French Officials, Who Do Not Follow Instructions.

Paris, July 24.—Drastic punishment will be visited upon officers of the rank of general for negligence and non-compliance with orders under a new bill which was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The bill, as published, provides that any general commanding a force in the presence of the enemy, who, by negligence, non-compliance with regulations or disobedience of orders, fails to accept positions assigned to him which losses troops entrusted to him or those he is charged to support or who loses position he is ordered to defend, may be punished by dismissal from the army and imprisonment from two to five years, if the fault is inexcusable. A reduction in rank also is provided for.

Accused generals have the right to appeal their cases to the court of cassation.

## ICELESS REFRIGERATOR.

Cheap and Effective Apparatus, Easily Constructed.

The woman who cannot conveniently get ice, or who cannot afford it, resorts to all sorts of contrivances to keep her milk sweet and her butter hard.

Here is a plan for a homemade milk house that will answer the purpose. Make your frame work the size you want the refrigerator, making the bottom a trifle larger than the top. Cover the frame work with ordinary "bag" sacking—clean potato sacks will do. Stretch this covering tight and secure it with small nails. The door is made of the same material. The door can be made to open and shut, or you can have a hanging door which simply drops over the opening.

Now set a vessel of water on top of the refrigerator. Of old wooden cloth make strips two or three inches wide and dip them in the water. Place one end in the vessel and lay the strips out over the sides of the refrigerator. These make wicks and gently draw the water onto the sacking. Evaporation immediately sets in, and you will be surprised to find in a short time that your butter is hardening and your milk growing cold. A few gallons of water will keep this refrigerator in operation throughout the day and night, but the vessel should be filled morning, noon and night.

This refrigerator will give good service if placed in a shaded place. The water used may be either cold or warm, the object being to have free circulation of the air, force evaporation, and keep the sides of the refrigerator wet at all times.—Farm Life.

## HIS STAR.

By Adolphe E. Smylie of The Vigilantes.

We laughed when little Bill said, "Dad, I'm going to the war!" But that's his star a-waving On the flag outside our door. It didn't seem conceivable That such a puny lad Could get into the army— But it shows the spunk he had.

Yes, Bill was a persistent, Bull-headed little cuss, Though when the doctors turned him down

He didn't make a fuss, Just said, "Me for the country, Dad, I'll come back fine as silk; But that's his star a-waving On the flag outside our door.

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—and good enough for every live man; live patterns, live colors, live fabrics, all made in U. S. A. by American workers of many nationalities.

American dyes dye hard and fast. Madras shirts \$2.00. Silk shirts \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Belts, good leather and good new material that has the leather characteristics. 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

## STRAW HATS

Harvest hats, 25c to 65c. Boys' and Youths' Straw hats, 25c. A few Men's, one-half price.

## MEN'S CLOTHING

Don't buy only what you need, but look around and be sure you buy right. We are in a position to save you money—good suits, \$18 to \$35.

What your Tailor?

F. H. Rogers & Company

## Do You Wear a Small Shoe?

If so, do not miss this chance to buy low shoes. We have 150 pairs of Walk-Over Oxfords and Pumps, which we are closing out at much less than cost.

One lot that were \$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$1.59.

One lot that were \$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$2.59.

These would make a good dress or house shoe and you should buy three or four pairs of them.

Some good bargains in men's low shoes, small sizes. Come in to-day.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

## KEEP THE GARDENS GOING.

Department of Agriculture Urges Every Foot of Available Ground Be Made to Work All Summer.

Keep every foot of ground busy every day during the growing season, urges the United States department of agriculture in an appeal to American gardeners on farms in the cities or suburbs. Gardeners who neglect their plots in late summer and do not plant second crops are unmindful of their own best interests and of their patriotic duty in helping to increase the country's food supplies.

## Prepare for Growing Fall Vegetables.

As the early vegetables are removed the land should be planted a second time to something that will give returns during the autumn months. Early peas, beans, onions, cabbage, lettuce, radishes and Irish potatoes may be followed by late crops of snap beans, navy beans, turnips, carrots, beets, late cabbage, kale, spinach, lettuce and radishes. In many of the milder sections of the north such crops as spinach, kale and hardy varieties of onions may remain in the ground all winter.

## Plenty of Seeds for Fall Gardens.

Seedsmen advise the department that there is sufficient seed available to provide for an extensive planting of fall gardens. The problem is to escape the drought of midsummer and yet to mature the crops before the weather becomes cold enough to injure them. The date of the first killing frost is shown in the zone map and the table shows the latest safe date for planting the various vegetables in the different zones.

## Give Care to Soil.

Special care should be taken in fitting the land for fall crops and the addition of a little quick acting fertilizer will hasten maturity. If the ground is dry at planting time it should be rolled or slightly packed over the seeds to insure an even start.

Gardeners uncertain of when and what to plant in fall gardens are advised to consult experienced neighbors or get in touch with their county agricultural agents, state colleges of agriculture or the United States department of agriculture.

## "SIXTEEN WAVES" OF AMERICANS

According to German Story, Attacked the Germans—Fantastic Reports Submitted by Wolff Bureau.

Amsterdam, July 24.—Telegraphing from the Aisne-Marne battlefield under date of Tuesday evening, the correspondent of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official German news agency, says:

"Continuing their attack between the Aisne and the Marne the French for the first time employed American cannon fodder in comparatively large numbers as an addition to their Senegalese auxiliaries.

"Dense masses of blacks and Americans were hurled against the German lines. They paid for it in some hundred thousands of killed negroes and Americans. In some places they advanced to attack 16 waves deep. One wave after the other broke down in the German artillery and machine gun fire.

"Next day they renewed their assault seven times with gradually lessening force.

"On the third day the American infantry began to halt at the first rush, throwing themselves down as soon as the German artillery commenced. When the firing continued they retired rapidly so that at times their attack became a hurried flight.

"On many occasions the German infantry stood up in the trenches and while standing there received the Americans with salvos of rifle fire.

"In the attack on July 21 American battalions of the second division, advancing through the ravine of Visionneux were caught in the fire of German machine guns which covered the ravine from the sugar works at Noyant. They immediately turned about and fled.

"American casualties on July 19 and 20, especially officers, were exceptionally severe. Prisoners say some regiments were annihilated."

## OUR BROTHER OF THE NORTH.

By Geraldine Bonner of The Vigilantes.

On the boundary line between Canada and the United States there stands no fort. From ocean to ocean the line runs unguarded, the league-long furrows of the Canadian prairies touch the border when the league-long furrows of the American prairies begin. Where the line crosses the great mountain spine no fortifications crown the heights or command the valleys; there has been no fear in men's hearts to set them raising bulwarks one against the other.

Over the line Canadians and Americans fraternize as neighbors do over the back fence. Sometimes they cross from one side and settle on the other. The stocky Kanakas from Quebec province move into Maine and raise his log houses among the pines, ranchers from Montana and Dakota go northward to till the rich plains of Alberta and Manitoba. They intermarry and the children are Canadians or Americans, they might just as well be one as the other.

For there is no lurking suspicion, no veiled distrust between us and our brother of the North. We are of the same race, live by the same ideals, worship the same God.

Of all our national relationships our closest is with him. He is not only our nearest neighbor but he is our nearest of kin. We have had jars with him—disagreements that happen in the best families—quarrelled and made up, shaking hands across the line in sportsmanlike good fellowship. There have been times when we envied him the riches of his vast empire yet to come, his well administered laws, his thrifty competence where we have been careless and slovenly, his sturdy honesty. Our younger brother was doing a good many things better than we were and it made us sore.

The Teutonic mind has made endless blunders, but none greater than that the British colonies would not respond to the mother country's cry for help. Any one who knows the Dominion, who has sojourned there and come to understand its strong-willed people, knew what its reply would be. Neither generations of self-government nor time nor distance could weaken the old ties or the old loyalty. And deeper than the call of the blood is the instinct to fight for what made life possible—freedom in a free world. The Canadians rose from desk and bench, locked the shop and closed the ledger, left the plow in the furrow and the pick in the mine breast, not alone to help England in her need, but to preserve the creed that their race has lived by since John met the barons at Runnymede.

What our brother of the north did in France and Flanders is now matter of history. Writ larger than the plains of Abraham are Ypres and Loos, from this

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 With every box of Talcum Powder purchased at our store this week.

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 Lemon Sherbet as smooth as any ice cream you ever tasted, also Caramel and Vanilla Ice Cream.

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